

Homework for Today

Friday, May 5th

Absent

6A

David M. Cayle P.

6B

Paige B.

6C

Hagen Sam

Science - Finish Frosty Phenotype and Turn In TODAY
- 2 Review sheets - due Mon.
- Review vocab words/definitions
- Test on TUESDAY - chapter 20

Social Studies -

Reading - - Collected Wednesday's HW
- Library

English/Language Arts - - Read "The Land"
pages 109-126

Math - Worksheets: Mean, Median, Mode, Range
Station 1, 2, 3, 4
Statistical Questions

Other - Field Trip & Dance Forms
due Monday!

Mean, Median, Mode, Range

Fill in the blank with the word that makes the sentence true and complete.

The _____ of a set of numbers can be found by finding the sum of all the numbers, then _____ the sum by the total amount of numbers in the data set.

The _____ of a set of numbers is the middle number in a data set. If there is an even amount of numbers in the data set, you must find the _____ of the two middle numbers.

You subtract the min from the max to find the _____.

The number that occurs most often in a data set is called the _____.

Explain the importance of putting your data set in order from least to greatest.

Label each of the following as True (T) or False (F).

Write an explanation or "proof" underneath.

_____ There can be more than one mean.

_____ There can be more than one mode.

Mean, Median, Mode, Range

katie got the following scores on her spelling tests.

Week 1	98
Week 2	89
Week 3	76
Week 4	93
Week 5	89

Mean: _____

Median: _____

Mode: _____

Range: _____

create a data table with a set of fictional data of your choice. then, use your data to find the mean, median, mode, and range of the data.

Mean: _____

Median: _____

Mode: _____

Range: _____

Grace was improving her typing speed and kept track of how many words per minute she could type each week.

Week 1	36
Week 2	48
Week 3	67
Week 4	91

Mean: _____

Median: _____



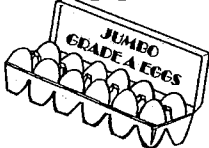

Mode: _____

Range: _____

Mean, Median, Mode, Range

At The Grocery Store

Cathy the Extreme Couponer is looking at several different store ads. She makes the table below to show the prices on the same food at different stores. Help her find the Mean, Median, Mode, and Range of the price of the foods at all three stores.

	Bread 	Milk 	Eggs 	Cereal 
Store A	\$1.99	\$2.99	\$3.99	\$3.89
Store B	\$3.29	\$2.59	\$4.29	\$2.50
Store C	\$2.45	\$3.50	\$2.89	\$2.99

Comparing Foods

1. What is the average price of a loaf of bread at the three stores?
2. What is the range of prices for a carton of eggs at the three stores?
3. What is the median price of cereal at all three stores?
4. What is the average price of milk at the three stores?

Comparing Stores

1. What is the median price of the food at Store A?
2. What is the average price of the food at Store B?
3. What is the range of prices of the food at Store C?
4. What is the average price of the food at Store A?

Station 1

Measures of Central Tendency

Find the Mean, Median, Mode & Range of each set of data.

1. Ages of museum visitors

15, 17, 32, 19, 31, 26, 23, 21

Mean = _____ Median = _____ Mode = _____ Range = _____

2. Heights of tomato plants (in feet)

2, 1, 3, 3, 2, 1, 2

Mean = _____ Median = _____ Mode = _____ Range = _____

3. Gallons of paint purchased

18, 5, 2, 22, 7, 1, 8

Mean = _____ Median = _____ Mode = _____ Range = _____

4. Shoe size

6, 5, 7, 8, 11, 7, 9, 9, 6

Mean = _____ Median = _____ Mode = _____ Range = _____

5. Students per class

20, 28, 14, 22, 24, 16, 18

Mean = _____ Median = _____ Mode = _____ Range = _____



Station 2

Stem & Leaf Plots

Create a stem and leaf plot for each set of data.

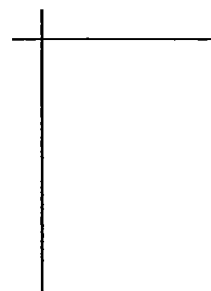
1. The number of minutes 12 people spent exercising yesterday.

35, 20, 25, 20, 0, 30, 45,
40, 20, 32, 35, 0



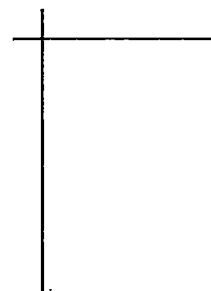
2. The number of tickets purchased for the 8th grade dance for the past 9 years.

102, 167, 143, 195, 205,
110, 163, 132, 168



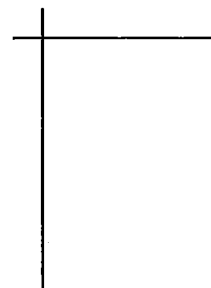
3. The amount of money 14 people earn hourly at their job.

8, 9, 10, 13, 22, 7, 20, 19,
12, 14, 16, 21, 8, 14



4. Enrollment at 9 different middle schools.

345, 400, 382, 418, 355,
380, 408, 340, 390



Station 3

BOX & Whisker Plots

Create a box and whisker plot for each set of data.

1. Scores on a science test.

77, 65, 78, 70, 71, 86, 73, 60, 75, 69, 97



2. Ages of children in a daycare program.

2, 3, 9, 5, 3, 4, 4, 6, 8, 12



3. Annual salaries (in thousands of dollars).

38, 46, 60, 180, 45, 72, 62, 88, 50, 55, 32



Station 4

Histograms

Create a histogram for each set of data.

1. The number of minutes spent talking on a phone.

15, 7, 25, 10, 18, 10, 12, 23, 4, 12, 38, 8, 31



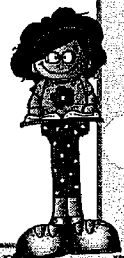
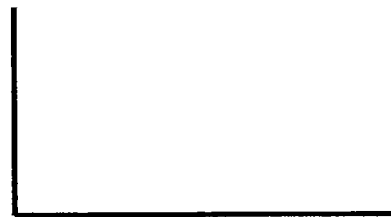
2. Number of visitors to the zoo.

75, 150, 52, 235, 314, 389, 298, 115, 156, 210, 80



3. Test scores.

72, 77, 87, 75, 76, 99, 82, 76, 84, 80, 70, 98



Statistical Questions Color and Solve

Decide if the question is a statistical question.	Yes?	No?
How many students are in Ms. Dean's first period class?	Color the hair brown.	Color the hair black.
How many songs do students have on their iPods?	Color the jersey green.	Color the jersey blue.
How many siblings does each student have?	Color the shorts yellow.	Colors the shorts red.
How much did the baby weigh when she was born?	Color the socks blue.	Color the socks green.
How many days are there in the school year?	Color the cleats green.	Color the cleats yellow.
What is each student's favorite movie?	Color the soccer ball pink.	Color the soccer ball purple.
How many nickels are in a dollar?	Draw a yellow sun.	Draw an orange sun.
What is each student's favorite subject?	Draw a sidewalk.	Draw green grass.
How tall is each student?	Draw flowers.	Draw a dog.

Name: _____

Date: _____

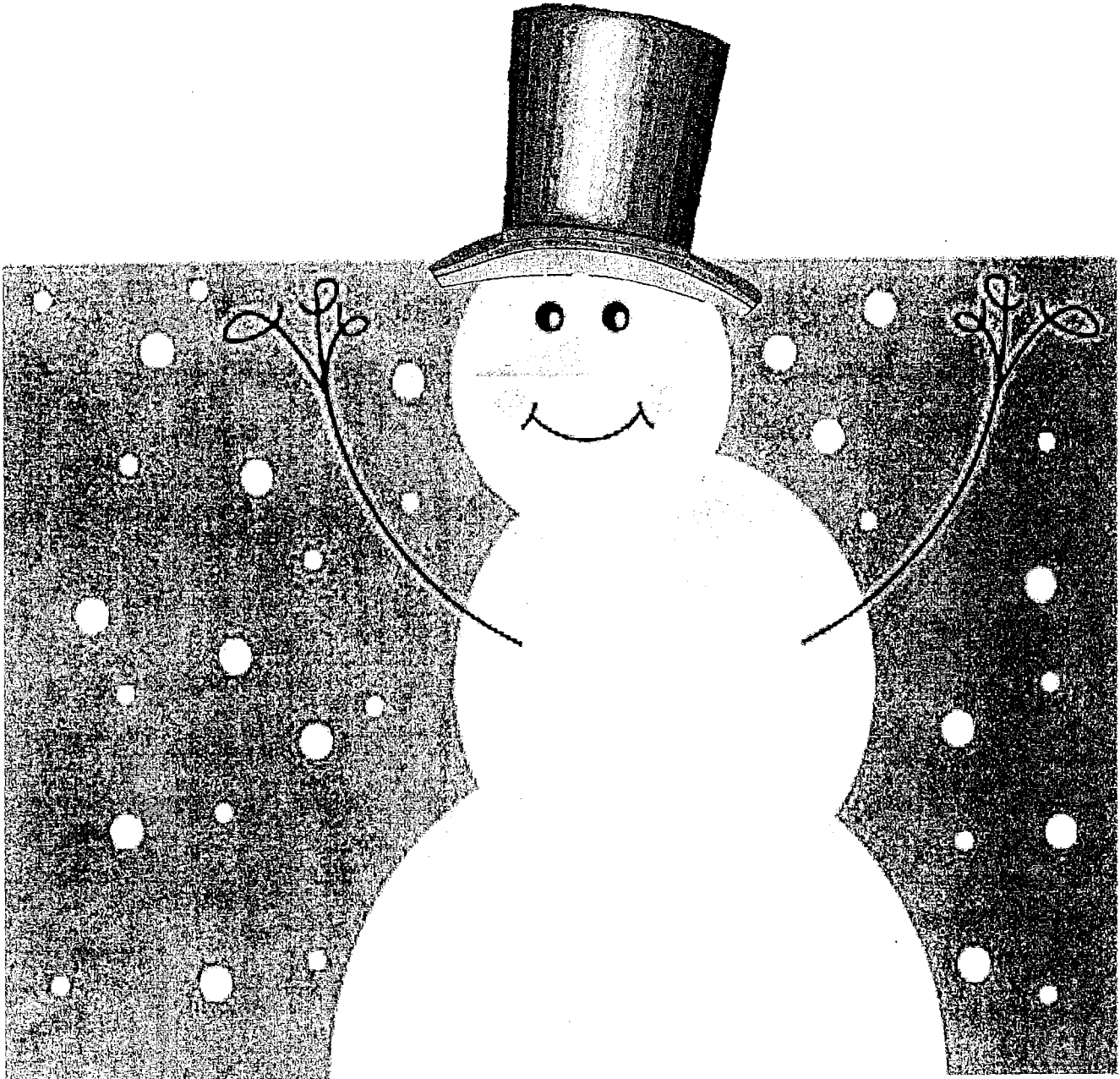
Statistical Questions Color and Solve



Genetics:

Frosty's Flurry of Phenotypes

Some Punnett Square Practice for the Holidays!



Genetics:

Frosty's Flurry of Phenotypes


























Name: _____

Ho Ho Ho! Fresh snow is on the ground and it's time to build your perfect Snowman or Snowgirl! Use the chart of traits below to complete the following Punnett Square problems and help them determine what your winter friend will look like.



What You Do:

Use the following Snowman Traits to answer the questions and to create your Snowperson:

Trait	<i>Pure</i> Homozygous Dominant	Heterozygous <i>Hybrid</i>	<i>Pure</i> Homozygous Recessive
Height (V)	Very Tall = >17 cm VV	Medium = 10cm–17cm Vv	Short = <10 cm vv
Diameter of Largest Snow Ball (W)	Wide = >10 cm WW	Medium = 8cm–10 cm Ww	Skinny = <8 cm ww
Number of Snowballs (T)	3 Snowballs TT 	2 Snowballs Tt 	1 Snowball tt 
Scarf (S)	Scarf SS 	Scarf Ss 	No Scarf ss
Earmuffs (E)	Earmuffs EE 	Earmuffs Ee 	No earmuffs ee
Eyes (C)	Coal eyes CC 	Coal eyes Cc 	Button Eyes cc 
Number of Buttons on Snowman (F)	4 Buttons FF 	2 Buttons Ff 	No Buttons ff
Mouth Shape (J)	Joyful JJ 	Joyful Jj 	Sad jj 
Number of Branches on Arms (B)	Three Branches BB 	Two Branches Bb 	No Branches bb 
Carrot Nose Length (L)	Long = 3 cm LL 	Long = 3 cm Ll 	Short = 1 cm ll 
Top Hat (H)	Top Hat HH 	Top Hat Hh 	No Top Hat hh
Corn Cob Pipe (P)	Pipe PP 	Pipe Pp 	No Pipe pp

Frosty's Flurry of Phenotypes

What You Do: Use the chart on the previous page to answer the following questions:

- Now, use the chart on the previous page to make your own snowperson! Flip two coins for each trait and see what you get! Heads is a dominant trait, tails is recessive. Place your phenotype and genotype in the chart below and then draw your snowperson using the pictures in the chart to guide you!

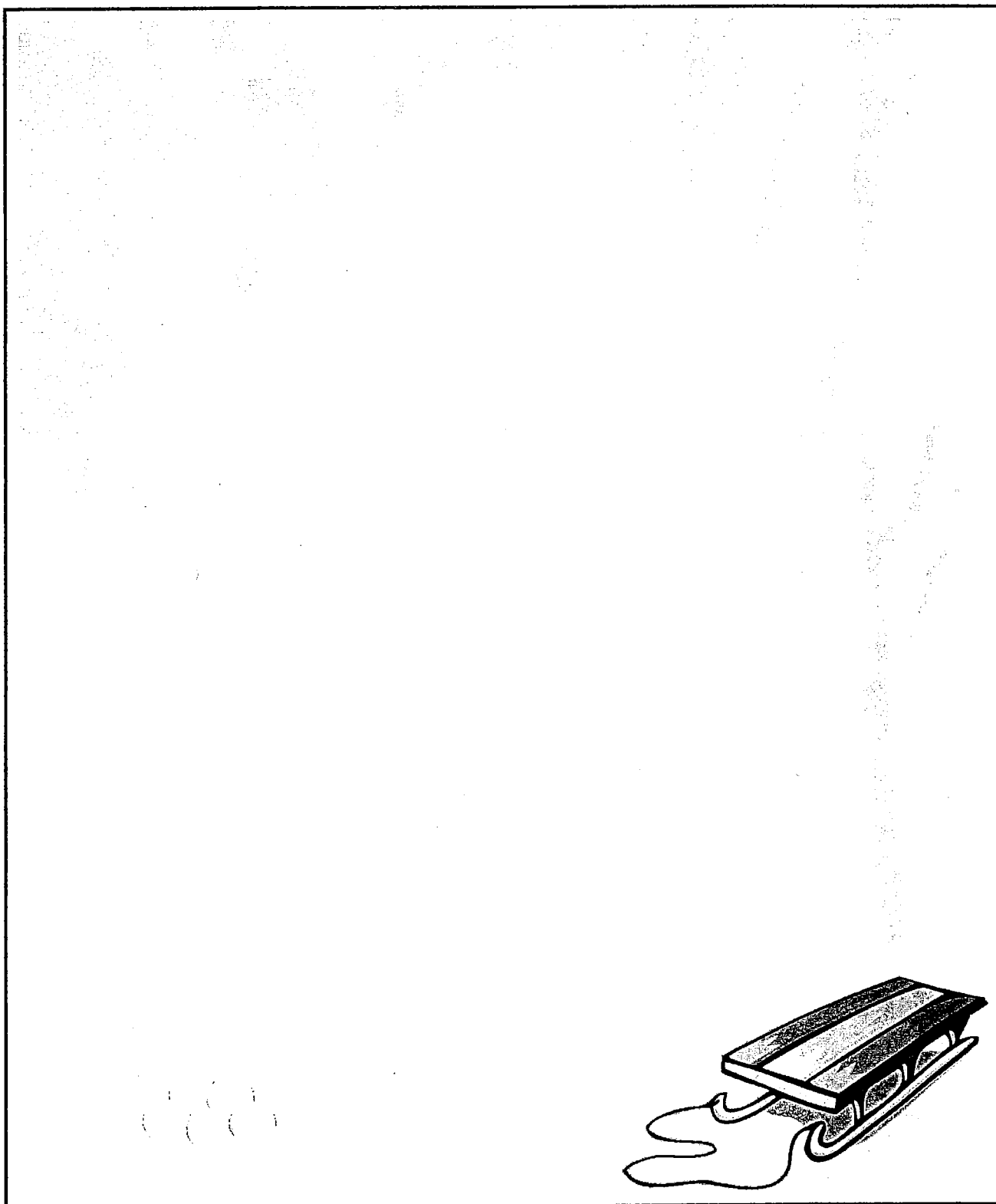
Trait	Genotype	Phenotype	Trait	Genotype	Phenotype
Height			# of Buttons on Snowman		
Diameter of Largest Snowball			Mouth Shape		
# of Snowballs			# of Branches on Arms		
Scarf			Carrot Nose Length		
Earmuffs			Top Hat		
Eyes			Corn Cob pipe		

Genetics:

Name: _____

Frosty's Flurry of Phenotypes

What You Do: Use the chart on the previous page to draw your Snow person in the snow!





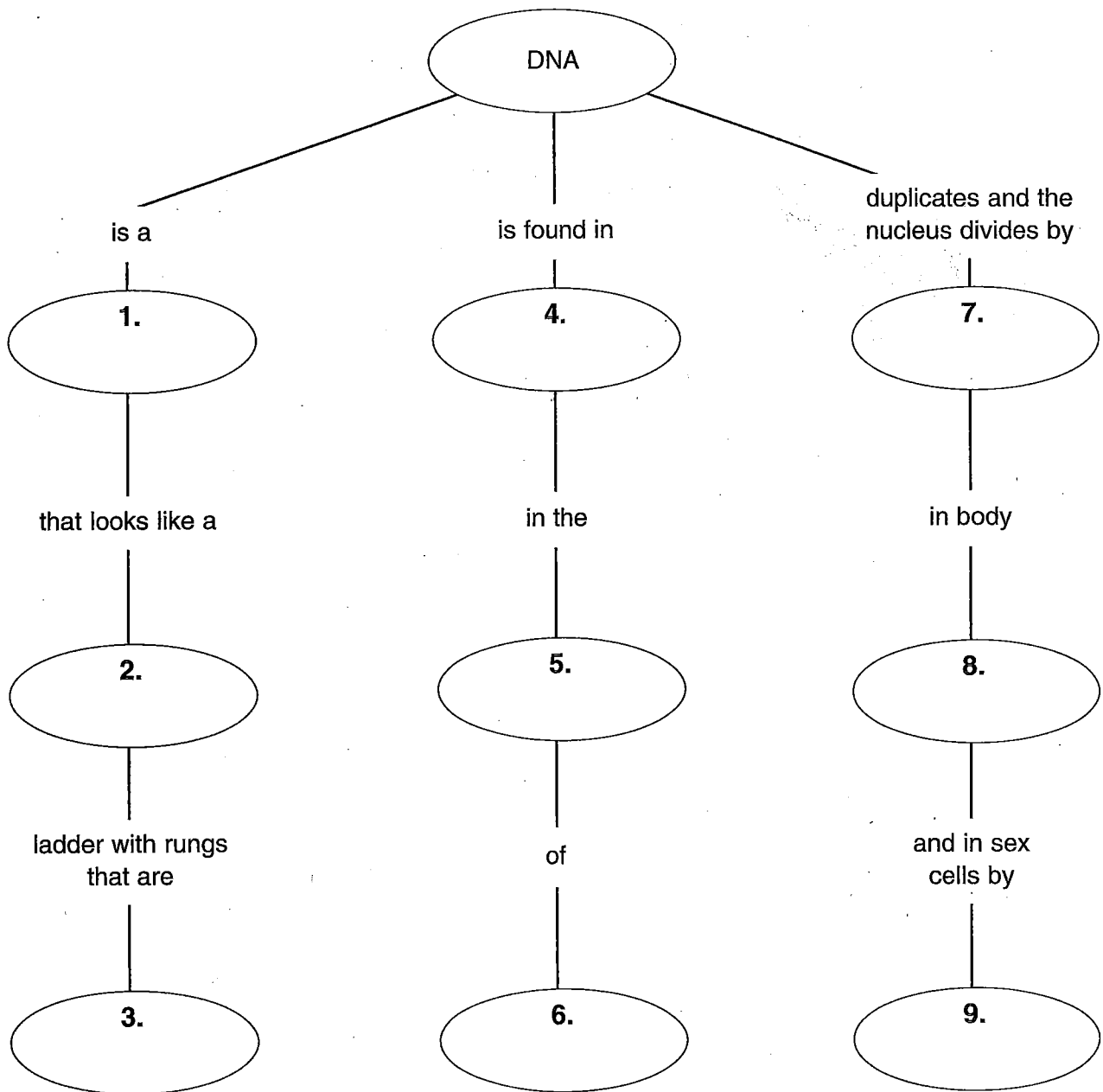
Directed Reading for
Content Mastery

Overview

The Role of Genes in Inheritance

Directions: Complete the concept map using the terms in the list below. Note that the term *cells* appears twice.

chemical meiosis cells bases
nucleus mitosis twisting cells chromosomes





Directed Reading for
Content Mastery

Key Terms

The Role of Genes in Inheritance

Directions: Write the following terms in the blanks at the left of their definitions. Then circle the terms in the puzzle.

variation

DNA

mitosis

mutation

gene

heredity

meiosis

cloning

M U T A T I O N G Y E R
A E I M T U R V E N H W
D N A E S A B A N L E M
I E E I U C L R M R R E
A L T A R N A I I V E I
N G E N E T I A T C D O
T A C A R C E T O R I S
C L O N I N G I S L T I
V A R I A T I O I M Y S
N O N G E N E N S B L E

- _____ 1. a change in a gene or chromosome
- _____ 2. blueprint of life
- _____ 3. division of body cell nuclei
- _____ 4. making copies of an organism
- _____ 5. the pair of alleles that code for a trait
- _____ 6. the transfer of traits from parent to offspring
- _____ 7. a variety of different forms of a trait
- _____ 8. the making of sex cells



Chapter Review

The Role of Genes in Inheritance

Part A. Vocabulary Review

Directions: Write the correct term in the spaces beside each definition. Unscramble the boxed letters to spell an important scientific concept.

1. when two cells with identical genetic information are formed _____
2. where DNA is found _____
3. replacing lost body parts by asexual reproduction _____
4. egg and sperm are a type of these _____
5. passing of traits from parent to offspring _____
6. a change in a gene or a chromosome _____
7. identical alleles are found in this type of gene _____
8. physical characteristics of an organism _____
9. each gene in a gene pair _____
10. contains the sperm of a plant _____
11. process where a new organism that grows on a parent organism drops off _____
12. one trait masking another form of a trait _____
13. The boxed letters spell: _____

Chapter Review (continued)**Part B. Concept Review**

Directions: *Number these steps for sexual reproduction in the correct order in the blanks provided.*

- _____ 1. four sex cells form
- _____ 2. DNA duplicates
- _____ 3. nucleus divides twice
- _____ 4. a new individual is formed
- _____ 5. fertilization

Directions: *Correctly complete each sentence by underlining the best choice in parentheses.*

- 6. (Mitosis, Meiosis) results in two nuclei with identical genetic information.
- 7. (Sexual, Asexual) reproduction involves a new organism being produced from a part of another organism.
- 8. Making a copy of an organism is called (regeneration, cloning).
- 9. Genetics is the study of what (traits, cells) are passed from parent to offspring.
- 10. (Bacteria, Mammals) reproduce asexually.

Directions: *Answer the following questions using complete sentences.*

11. Explain the function of a gene.

12. How might a mutation occur?

13. Is budding a form of sexual or asexual reproduction? Explain your answer.

Chapter 20 Science Vocab Words Due Friday March 10, 2017

Using your science book glossary, write the complete definitions for each word on a separate sheet of paper. Some words are not found in your glossary but are typed below. Remember to do the following: number each term, underline each term, put a dash after each term, write the complete definition as it shows in your glossary or on this sheet, skip a line before beginning the next term.

1. Chromosome –
2. DNA –
3. Mitosis –
4. Asexual reproduction –
5. Cloning –
6. Sexual reproduction –
7. Sex cell –
8. Meiosis –
9. Fertilization –
10. Cell division – after mitosis has taken place, the rest of the cell divides into two cells of about equal size
11. Budding – a new individual grows on the parent, having the same shape and characteristics as the parent organism. The bud matures and eventually breaks away to live on its own
12. Regeneration – some organisms are able to replace body parts that have been lost because of an injury. Sea stars can grow a new arm; chameleons can grow a new tail
13. Heredity –
14. Genetics –
15. Gene –
16. Variation –
17. Mutation –
18. Allele – the name given to each gene in a gene pair
19. Dominant – the allele that covers over or masks another allele of the trait
20. Recessive – the allele that is masked or covered up
21. Hybrid – one allele is dominant and the other is recessive. The dominant trait is seen
22. Pure – both alleles are identical. For example: both are dominant OR both are recessive
23. Genotype –
24. Phenotype – the physical looks of a person; for ex: brown eyes or blonde hair

